The Times-Dispatch.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.

A Premium on Boodling.

When a man in the humble walks of life commits petty larceny and is tried and convicted of the same, he is sentenced to a term in prison and rarely does any outsider interest himself in behalf of the criminal. He serves out his term and goes again into the world either to reform and to lead an honest life or to continue in crime. It seems to make very little difference with the general public which course he pursues.

But when a man in public life robs the government of money or accepts a bribe, great sympathy is manifested with him and the chances are that in nine out of ten cases before his term shall have expired a petition will be passed around and signed and finally sent up to the Governor asking for that man's pardon.

John M. King was elected a member of the Richmond Board of Aldermen, and had every incentive to lead an honost life. His fellow-citizens had reposed confidence in him and the confidence of one's fellows is always an incentive to homest conduct. King was elected to a position of honor, a position to which no pay was lawfully attached, and he archerstood this full well when he offered for the position and when he accepted Yet he determined to turn his honor hits cash and not once but time and need and held them up and required them to pay fulthy money to him to vote in their interest. The contractors suffered themselves to be held up and bled until they became so indignant but one of them in an ungarded moment let the secret out.

King was arrested and tried, found gullty and sentenced to a year in jall. It was a very light sentence, yet before half tion goes up to the Governor for par-

In the name of honest government, in the name of public decency, we ask why should this man receive Executive clem-What possible claim has he to it? He is a civic traitor. He betrayed the sacred trust which his fellow-citizens placed in him and to pardon him would be to put a premium upon treachery,

We do not know John M. King, and ! is not agreeable to speak thus of a mar who is in prison and unable to defend himself. Heaven knows that we have no disposition to porsecute him. We are not thinking of King at all. We are thinking of the public. Ave are thinking of good and honest covernment, and we are thinking that it would be scarcely less than a public calamity for the Governor to turn King out of prison before his term shall have expired, and by that act proclaim to the world that for a councilman to sell his vote is after all a fling offense and deserves only a trifling punishment.

Japan's Cause.

The April number of the World's Work is a war number, and is devoted almost exclusively to matters bearing on the struggle between Russia and Japan,

One of the most interesting articles is that from the pen of Minister Cogoro Takahira, who represents Japan in Washington city. In this article he tells the readers of the World's Work what Japan is fighting for and makes a clear and frank statement of the situation. He says that one fact should be strongly emphasized at the outset, and that that the government of Japan has disavowed in the most formal and solemn manner the purpose of acquiring any part of China's territory or of occupying it to the detriment of Chinese sov ereignty; and that in an equally binding manner it has declared its willingness to respect the lawful exercise of the rights which Russia had acquired in

"But Japan could not close its eyes to the fact." Mr. Takahira goes on "that Russia seemed to have another object in view than the legitimate development of the interests acquired under those rights. The course of those events plainly pointed to designs on Russia's part threatening the principle of equal opportunity for the development of the interests of all the powers in Manchuria and tended even to endanger the territerial integrity of China." But he de clares that what was a matter of far more serious concern to Japan was that the indefinite occupation of Manchurla by Russia would be a continual menace to the Korean Empire, whose independence Japan regards as absolutely essen tial to her own repose and security. Japan's purpose in opening negotiations with Russia was to remove anxiety regulting from unsettled conditions in Man churia as well as in Korea, and of ac-

in the for East, where these interests met. It was very plain to Japan that Russin intended to keep her troops in Manchuria, and occupy, and, moreover, to exert a certain influence over Koron, if not indeed to dominate that kingdom. No wonder Japan was thoroughly proused and no wonder she insisted upon knowing what Russia's intentions were and of having an agreement with her countries. Japan knew full well that if Russin should dominate Manchuria and Konsa, she would not only interfere materially with Japan's trade, but would put herself in position practically to dom-

inate the Japanese Empire. Mr. Takahira says that in spite of the anxiety of his government, effort after effort was made to have a peaceable and friendly understanding when Japan satisfied herself that Russia was simply dickering for time, that she had no intention of making any concessions, but was simply dilly-dallying ith a view to preparing herself for war, the Mikado took matters in his own hands and broke off all negotiations.

The Japanese minister states the case fairly, and Americans believe that Japan was fully justified in going to war. That s why our sympathies are with the Japs.

A Noble Institution.

of this community conceived the idea of establishing a home for their needy Confederate sisters. They had no money, but succeeded by and by in scraping together something like a thousand dollars, and purchased a comfortable little home out on Grove Road, paying down what they had in cash, and giving a mortgage on the property for the deferred payments. The home prospered. The man agers had more applications than they could accommodate, but the house was kept full, and it proved to be a blessing to the inmates.

The managers soon say, however, that it was necessary to have a larger building, so great was the demand upon their bounty. They held a bazaar and raised several thousand dollars, and recently they bought from the Powell estate the property on Grace Street, which for so years was occupied as the Richmond Female Seminary. They agreed to give for this property \$10,000 in money and the present home. They have in bank \$7,193.76, and now call upon the public to give them \$1,000, which will be necessary to meet all the payments and put the building in proper condition for occupancy. This building is splendidly ar ranged and in every way suited for the ourpose to which it is now consecrated. and if the managers can secure the cash they need they will have no difficulty in maintaining the home and caring for the needy Confederate women who are received. The people of Richmond have been exceedingly generous to the home or Grove Road, giving supplies as often as they were needed, and the ladies feel sure that they can carry on the larger institution without difficulty, if they can rid themselves of debt.

The officers of the institution are Miss Mary Custis Lee, president; Mrs. A. J. Montague, first vice-president; Miss Ruby Bodeker, second vice-president; Mrs. Simon Sycle, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary Sue Due. recording secretary; Mrs. A. J. Pyle, treasurer, These ladles give their time free of charge to the institution, and they have a right to expect the public to respond to the appeal which they now make for the sum of

It is expected to move into the new home about July 1st.

Crossing the River.

The James at Richmond is a much bridged river and the end is not yet. It is proposed to make of Mayo's Bridge not only a free bridge, but a crossing place more commodious and satisfactory than it has ever been before. With various mutations made in the supertsructure, caused by floods and fires, it has done public service for more than a century, and now it is proposed to convert it into a steel road way and make it practically indestructible.

At one time this bridge was supported next the plers were made of timbers set on masonry and later stone was used altogether and the level of the whole structure was raised beyond high highwater mark.

The bridge, indeed, has been an evolution. In the case of Trent's bridge, built near the site of the present free bridge, the timbers were bolted down to the rocks in the river bed, but they were not able to withstand the violence of the floods and were swept away,

April 3, 1865, when Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, Mayo's Bridge was burned. A pontoon bridge was instantly run across the river by the incoming troops with its orthern landing at Seventeenth Street, Meanwhile the military authorities rebuilt Mayo's Bridge temporarily, but substantially, many long pine poles being used in part. The military collected tolls from the citizen pubtic until they were reimbursed of the expenses they had incurred, and then the tridge was turned over to its owners. In 1976 the bridge was swept away by the ereat flood, but was promptly rebuilt and in better form than ever before. In 1877 floods again assailed it and claimed five spans. A proper level to ensure safety from the river having been reached. the bridge has enjoyed immunity from

floods of late years The wisdom shown in the selection of the Fourteenth Street route for a bridge has been proved by long years of ex-After the lapse of a century it is still seen to be an excellent site chester. It has now five companion company This grouping of bridges at Richmone is quite remarkable. The viaduet particularly so, masmuch as it does not across the river, but in the river, and up and down it, for a considerable distance. Thus, much tunneling for the Chesa peake and Ohio connections was avoided. quiring in amicable adjustment of the The new Mayo's Bridge scheme is second mutual interests of Japan and Russia in magnitude only to that which hes

given the Chesapeake and Ohio Pallway empany connections through this city. We hope it may be likewise successful and sorviceable.

Interesting Complications.
We have already made mention of the address which President Ellot, of Harvard University, made some time ago before a gathering of organized workmen in the city of Boston, Mr. Ellot had a sort of a running discussion, in a friendly way, with the laboring men, they asking him many questions and he answering in a very frank and friendly way. It was a most notable address and well pleasing to his heavers, so much so that they decided to print it and circulate it in pamphlet form, together with an address of one of their own organization, But a serious complication has arisen. Russia, but all in vain, and that finally President Ellot would be glad to have his address published along with that of the labor union man, but he positively refused to have the speech go out to he public under the union label. He intimated to the union that he were his own tag and was not obliged to wear the tag of any organization to which he did not belong, or in which he did not wholly believe. He said that if the union cared to print his address without the label, he would be pleased to have it done, but insisted on the right to say under what label his own work should go out to the

The Central Labor Union did not know at first what to do, but it was finally agreed that it could not send out anything printed that did not bear the union label, and so the incident closed.

The Crucifixion.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "He is brought as a Lamb to the slaughter."-Isa., 1111:7.

All the old sacrifices; the lambs which Abel, and after him, the patriarchs, offered up; the Paschal Lamb, slain at the Passover; and the lambs which were daily offered to God in the worship of the temple; all these were but figures of They were only tokens of the awful, yet loving, law of God that with-out shodding of blood there is no remisslop of sin. But the blood of dumb animals could not take away sin!

All mankind had sinned, and it was therefore necessary that all mankind should suffer. Hence He suffered. He. the Lamb of God. He, the new Adam, the man of all men, in whom all mankind were represented and put on a new footing with God. So that hence forward, to be a man might mean to be an holy being, a forgiven being, a being joined to God, wearing the likeness of the Son of God. In His human soul and body He offered up all human souls and bodies on the cross.

He was the Word of God, who walked in the garden of Eden and who spoke to Adam with a human voice. He was the Lord who appeared to the patriarchis in man's figure, who ate and drank in Abraham's tent, and spoke to him with a human voice. He was the God of Israel whom the Jewish elders saw with their bodily eyes upon Mount Sinal, and under His feet a pavement as of a

sapplifre stone. From Him all the powers of man came-man's speech and understanding and reason. All that is truly noble in man was but a dim pattern of Him, in whose likeness man was originally cre-

And when man had fallen and suned. so that Christ's likeness was fading more and more out of him, and the likeness of the brutes growing more and more in him, then came Christ Himself, the Head and Pattern of all men, to claim them for His own again, and to do for themselves-offer Himself up as a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world. For He is the true and only real sacrifice, "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

Let us to-day meditate on that holy and patient Lamb, who, on the cross, showd Himself perfect in fortitude and nobleness; perfect in meekness and resignation. Dwell on Him, who, in His utter love to us, endured the cross, despising

the shame. And what a cross! Truly said the other "His visage was marred more than any man, and His form more than the sons of men." For in hunger and thirst, in tears and disgrace, bruised and bleeding, His forehead crowned with thorns, His back torn with scourges, His limbs stretched from their sockets, naked upon the shameful cross, forsaken by His followers, mocked by his enemies, the Son of God hung lingering towards the last gasp, in the death of the felor, and the slave.

It was the most shameful sight that this earth ever saw, and yet the most glorious! The very sun in heaven veiled his face as if ashamed, and the skies grew black, as if to hide those bleeding limbs from the foul eyes of men and their bitter taunts.

Yet it was the most glorious sight, for from that cross shone out the complete fulness of all holiness, of all fortitude and self-sacrificing love. There was re vealed the climax of obedient patience, which could say; "Not my will, but Thine, he done"; the generous forgive-

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ness which could pray, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do"; the noble fortitude and endurance which could say at the very moment a fearful donth stared Him in the face: "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to the Father? He shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? But how then, shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?" Look to Him, the author and perfection

of all faith, all trust, all loyal daring for the sake of duty and of God! What gentleness, what calmness, what slience, what infinite depths of divine love are within Him! In all things He was more than conqueror! He had a heart, which neither shame, nor torture, nor insult could stir from its God-like resolution. Consider Him, and then consider ourselves, and you will get some slight notion of the boundless love and endurance of the Saviour. Remember it was all of His own free will. Had He so willed, the cross and its agony and that flerce mob would have vanished away like a hideous dream. For they lied in their mockery. At any moment He might have been free and triumphant again in His cternal bliss. But He would not. He kept Himself on that cross till His Father's will

finished and we were saved. And when at last no more agony was left for Him to fulfill; no gem in the crown of holiness He had not won; no drop in the cup Ho had not drained, He was made perfect through suffering, for he bowed that bleeding, thorn-crowned head and said: "It is finished. Father into Thy hands I commend my spirit, and died.

was fulfilled, and the sacrifice was

Oh, Lamb of God! Write that lov upon our hearts so deeply that neither pleasure nor sorrow, life nor death, may wipe it away!

Two men' in the city of Boston, who are proprietors of a phonograph institution, were recently found guilty of maintaining a common nuisance in keeping a phonograph in operation at their establishment continually during the waking hours, the horn being placed at the open window so that the music of the phono graph could be heard in the street. Citizens of Richmond have complained from time to time of the phonograph nulsance in the residence section, and we cite this incident by way of giving notice to all persons concerned that a public nuisance whether it be by phonograph or otherwise, may be abated by appeal to the courts. This decision to Boston has an important bearing, and establishes a desirable precedent. It may be that by and by some judge will be brave enough and philanthropic enough to declare that, under some circumstances, the girl and the piano form a public nuisance.

The Virginia Dally Press made its ap pearance during the past week in the city of Roanoke, and attracts attention as the only morning dally newspaper in Vir ginia which is Republican in politics. The Press is well made up, and when its y is in good working condition will be a very attractive newspaper in telligently handled and displayed, and in its editorial department it seems to be disposed to discuss public questions with feet and hands gored with nails, His fairness and with Virginia manners. If The Press continues that line of policy it will receive welcome from the newspapers of Virginia, without regard to their political affiliation. Now that the negro vote has been largely eliminated from our State politics, the work of a Repub lican newspaper is much simplified. There ought to be room in the State for good and reputable Republican daily, and the Press seems to meet those requirements.

One of the notable features of the April Century is "Landmarks of Poe in Richmond," by Mr. Charles Marshall Graves, of this city. In this article Mr. Graves speaks of Poe's poem, "To Helen," as one of the most exquisite poems ever written. According to Mr. Graves, Poo was still at school when, one afternoon, he went home with Monroe Robert Stanard, one of his few intimate friends, to meet that lad's mother, the gentle Jane Stith Craig Stanard, whom the boy loved at first sight, and who became the 'Helen" of the precoclous verses. Poshought the name of Jane ugly, and addressed the lines "To Helen" instead, When Mrs. Stanard died, his young heart was almost broken, and night after night he would go to her grave to weep over it,

April 26th is a good enough day for the Democratic primary here, if it is late mough to embrace the election of delegates to the State convention. It is not yet known when the State convention will be held, nor what will be the basis of representation there, but that information will be obtainable in the course of about

ten days, we suppose. More than usual importance attaches to the election of delegates to the approaching State convention, because that body will have up for consideration the primary election system. And friends of the

system should be on the alert, not only men, but such men as are capable of effective work in its bahalf.

The congregation of the Fritz Memorial Church, of South Rethlehem, Pa., has protested against the action of the conference in returning Rev. Howard T. Guigg as pastor. The petition has been sent to the presiding bishop, requesting him to cancel the appointment on the ground that the Rev. Mr. Quigg quotes toe much Shakespeare in his sermons. If there is any preacher in Richmond who is given to this practice, he may take warning.

We have received a copy of the James town Exposition Edition of the Norfolk Dispatch. It is issued in magazine form, fell of entertaining and instructive nintter, historical, statistical, financial, commercial, is profusely illustrated and is altogether a tribute to the intelligence and enterprise of our intelligent and enterprising contemporary. It is a publication that is worthy of a place in any Virginia library as a work of reference.

Is it possible, as charged in the Police Court yesterday, that some Richmond druggists sell cocaine indiscriminately to boys? The thing is past comprehension But the charge has been made, and it should be thoroughly investigated. If there is a merchant in Richmond mean enough to carry on such a traffic with boys, he ought to be apprehended and driven out of business.

J. P. Morgan is having printed an edition of the works of Charles Dickens that will cost \$30,000. How Mr. Micawher and Mr. Dorrit would rejoice to know it.

Miss Rosa Delmonico, the last of the well known New York family of that name, died recently in New York,

The Columbia State should nominate a leader for whom no apologies will have to be made. Name him.

The Lynchburg News and the Norfolk Landmark seem to be having a lovers quarrel.

It begins with pa and ends with ma-Bonds of the city of Richmond are selling on a basis of 3.50 per cent.

The Virginia Editors.

In commenting on the fact that the Hearst boomers are offering free plate to the weekly papers, the Blackstone Courier says:

Courier says:

The Courier is one of those to whom this offer has also been made, and regarded it at once as "yellow," like the man himself. According to our viow, the gall with which this offer is made is prima facto evidence, if there were not already an abundance of other proof, that the man who could do this is not a fit man for President. He seems to think the papers are ready to tumble over each other to publish his fulsome rot, since he furnishes it ready set and free.

For one, we have never had any opinion of the man, his methods or his intentions, and this last act has but confirmed our previously formed opinion. We sincerely hope no paper in Virginia will, be guiled into giving a lot of free advertising to this schemer by the use of his free plate matter. His offer is practically an insult to their good sense and honesty, and should be hurled back at him with contempt.

The Richmond Police Board has taken.

The Richmond Police Board has taken steps to keep the police department out of politics. It will have to take more steps to keep polities out of the police department.—Newport News Press.

That man talks just like he lived in

The Newport News Times-Herald says that that negro's ear that was found in the Richmond postoffice was probably intended for the dead letter department.

Here's a bit of advice from the Clifton

Forge Review: Forge Review:

At Richmond wants a chief of police who can at all times be relied upon to do the right thing at the right time and under all circumstances, clevate Captain E. P. Hulce to that responsible position. We do not know of a man in all of Richmond who would measure up to the office as well as Captain Hulce. He has everything to recommend him, and it is our wish that he will be elected.

Is our wish that he will be elected.

The mayoralty contest in June in Richmond bids fair to be the most exciting held for many years in that city, and one in which the people of the State feel considerable interest. So far it seems likely that the contest will be between the present incumbent, Taylor, and Mr. James R. Gordon, a well known and prominent citizen and business man, who has served the city with marked ability as a councilman. Taylor claims to be "for the masses, against the classes," an announcement savoring of demagogueism. The question of "classes or masses" should be ignored by any man aspiring for the high position of Mayor of the capital city of Virginia. We hope that the contest may result in the choice of a man with sufficient ability, dignity and capacity and who will reflect credit upon the city.—South Boston News.

That's one of Mayor Taylor's jokes for

That's one of Mayor Taylor's jokes for campaign purposes only. There are no "classes" in Richmond.

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES

Trusting the Weaver.

"God moves in a mysterious way," says Cowper's immortal hynn, Sit down by an old world lacemaker a few minutes. Fifty or a hundred bobbins, or spools, hang around a cushion in which there is a forest of upright plus. Every bobbin hangs by a thread that runs toward and gmong the plus. The onlooker sees the worker throw one bobbin over another as though she were playing with them. But how she knows which bobbin to plek up, and where to toss it, is a mystery. Out of the great complex of threads and plus comes a wonderful lace pattern, orderly, regular, beautiful. So the divine Weaver takes one and another of us, ordering us here and there, but Trusting the Weaver. the divine Weaver takes one and another of us, ordering us here and there, but keeping us always attached, like the lace-maker's thread, to a definite purpose. As we look back over the past, we can see the wonderful pattern and perfect work of the Weaver, Just what he is working out, for us and with us, now, we cannot discern. But the lesson of the past is that the future will be good, and we can

"BLACK MAMMY" is good for five years.



POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

with affairs, do not fall to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot

No. 142.

O Sacred Head Surrounded

By ST. BERNARD.

To-day being Paim Sunday, we have chosen for our beem this beautiful hymn ritten by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, born 1991, and died 1153 one of the most revered an beloved preachers and writers that ever lived. Littler said of him: 'If there ever ved on earth a Godfearing and boly monk it was St. Bernard of Clairvaux." The ymn was translated by Sir II. W. Baker in 1861.



SACRED Head surrounded

By crown of piercing there By crown of piercing thorn! O bleeding Head, so wounded, Reviled and put to scorn! Death's pallid hue comes o'er Thee, The glow of life decays, Yet angel-hosts adore Thee, And tremble as they gaze.

> I see Thy strength and vigor, All fading in the strife, And death with cruel rigor, Bereaving Thee of life; O agony and dying! O love to sinners free! Jesu, all grace supplying, Oh, turn Thy face on me.

In this, Thy bitter Passion, Good Shepherd, think of me sa With Thy most sweet compassion, Unworthy though I be: Beneath Thy cross abiding Forever would I rest, In Thy dear love confiding, And with Thy presence blest.

> Be near when I am dying; Oh, show Thy cross to me: And to my succor flying, Come, Lord, and set me free. These eyes, new faith receiving, From Jesus shall not move; For he, who dies believing, Dies safely through Thy love,



The voting contest for the most popular poem that has been printed in The Times-Dispatch created a great deal of interest. The most popular poem of all was adjudged to be "The Raven." by Edgar Allan Poe, which had seven votes was adjudged to be "The Raven." by Edgar Allan Poe, which had seven votes was adjudged to be "The Raven." by Edgar Allan Poe, which had seven votes more than its nearest competitor. The prize for this poem went to Miss Lelia willis, No. 1902 Grove Avelue, city. The next most popular poem was "Cur. Willis, No. 1902 Grove Avelue, city. The next most popular poem Ringgold, Va., received the prize in this case. The third most popular poem was "A Psalm of Life." by H. W. Longfellow, which was won by Mr. J. A. was "A Psalm of Life." by H. W. Longfellow, which was won by Mr. J. A. Anderson, No. 900 North Twenty-fourth Street, city. The forth most popular poem was "Thanatopsis," by William Cullen Bryant, the prize going to D. lar poem was "Thanatopsis," by William Cullen Bryant, the prize going to D. R. Johnson, care of the Cottrell Saddlery Company, city. The fifth most popular poem was "Mark Anthony's Address," by Shakespeare, The prize for this poem was won by Miss Lecie Cunningham, No. 301 East Grace Street, city, The character of poems voted for shows that the old favorites are as popular as ever, and the widespread interest in the contest shows how much the readers of The Times-Dispatch Sinday Cot. 11, 1905.

This series began in the Times-Dispatch Sunday Oct. 11, 1908. One is published each day,

trust the Weaver of the infinite to do all things well.—Sunday School Times.

Chinese Carry Christ to China.

Why should not 100,000 selected Chinese be brought to the South for a term of twenty years? They are heathens. Give them this chance to learn the true religion, Away from their pagan temples, associates, customs, our religion would be the proper petter access to them. The entern heathers access to them, The entern heathers are seen.—Christian Rogister. twenty years? They are heathens. Give them this chance to learn the true religion, Away from their pagan temples, associates, customs, our religion would have better access to them. The encircling a pagan by a Christian civilization is a great lever to lift him. He returns to China, perhaps, a Christian. A Chinaman is a miser. He goes home "a capitalist." He will bring the influence of his financial position to bear on his neighbors in Pelin and cisewhere. A genuine convert among the Chinese sticks. China must be converted by Chinese.—Christian Advocate.

Success in Religion.

Success in Religion.

The argument to the general public is often based on the supposition that whatever succeeds is desirable. The prosperity of a religious body is for the most part judged by its size and activity. The mistake in this case is similar to that which one might make if he were to judge the moral and religious character of the man by the size of his body and the healthy activity of his vital organs. There was a time when it was held that good health and physical energy were always accompanied by virtue and the essentials of religion. But, although this doctrine is still held in part, muscular Christianity has had its day and ceased to be. Now it may be true that ecolesiastical strength and denominational good health may accompany and support the highest virtues, ethical and religious; but it may also happen that in religion, as in common life, a vigorous body may be associated

Thousand Vaccinated.

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House cleaning time has come—read the T.-D. WANTS for help, and you will not have to work yourself to death,

Bears the Signature Cart Hillteliers.

Spring moving is here—read the T.-D. WANT columns for baggage and furniture movers.